THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864 [PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. S. CANBY.

Major-General Edward Richard Sprigg Canby was born in the State of Kentucky about the year 1819, but removed early into the State of Indiana, whence, after receiving a liberal education, he was admitted into the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet during the year 1836. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1839, in the same class with General Halleck, the late General Isaac Stevens, who was killed at Chantilly, September 1, 1862; General Ricketts, General Ord, General E. Paine, of Illinois, and others. He did not stand high in grade in his class; but, as has been evidenced in the cases of many general officers of the present war, this is not always to be considered as an indication of want of merit.

He entered the United States regular army, with the full rank of second lieutenant of infantry, on the 1st of July, 1839, and was attached to the 2d Regiment. He was appointed assistant commissary of subsistence during the following October. On the 18th of June, 1846, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, having been appointed adjutant of his regiment during the previous March, and served in General Riley's regiment in the Mexican war. In that regiment we also find the names of the following noted officers of the present war:—Major-General Heintzelman, then captain; Major-General Casey, then captain; Brigadier-General Wessels, then captain; Brigadier-General Patrick, then captain; Brigadier-General Lyon, killed in Missouri, August 10, 1861, then first lieutenant; Major-General F. Steele, commanding the Army of Arkansas, then second lieutenant, and others. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on General Riley's staff, with the rank of captain. During the battle of Cerro Gordo he was greatly distinguished, and for his gallant conduct during the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco he was brevetted major.

This brevet was awarded during August, 1849, and bears the date of August 20, 1847. His conduct during the attack upon the *De Belen Gate* is highly spoken of by his superior officers, and during the executive session of March, 1851, he was awarded the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, to date from September 13, 1847. He was promoted to the full rank of captain of the 2d Infantry during June, 1851, but, having been appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. On the 3d of March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 10th United States Infantry, a new regiment then organized, under section 8, chapter 169, of the Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1855, for the increase of the regular army of the United States.

During 1858, he was in command of Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, having under his control portions of the 2d Dragoons, and 7th and 10th United States Infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the Navajo expedition against the Indians, and held command of the camp near Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the beginning of 1861. His second in command, Brevet Major Sibley, turned traitor and joined the Rebels during the early stages of the Rebellion; and, although occupying a post of great danger in their midst, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Canby refused to join their ranks, nor would he leave his post to go North.

When the regular army was increased, under the proclamation of President Lincoln, the subject of our sketch was promoted to Colonel of the 19th Regiment of United States infantry, with rank and commission from May 14, 1861. He was then placed in command of the military district or sub-department of New Mexico. As an instance of his determination of character, it may be remembered that during the administration of this department he suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout New Mexico, and arrested General Pelham, formerly surveyor-general of that Territory, and Colonel Clements, and confined them in the guardhouse at Santa Fe for giving treasonable information to the Rebel Texans at Fort Bliss; and on General Pelham refusing to take the oath of allegiance he was held in durance. Finding he could not hold Fort Stanton against the superior force of the Rebels, he abandoned and destroyed it by fire, to prevent its falling into their hands, and concentrated his forces at a more important position.

On the 9th of November, 1861, New Mexico was made into a department, and Colonel Canby placed at its head, with full powers. How he administered his trust may be gathered from the fact that when he left it peace was restored within it, and the United States flag waved over all the Territory.

On the 21st of February, 1862, he commanded at the famous struggle of Valverde, or Fort Craig, where he held his position with the tenacious ness of a bull-dog. He finally defeated the traitor Sibley, and drove the Rebel Texans out of the department.

He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general the 31st of March, 1862, and when General Carleton arrived at the department, General Canby was ordered to Washington, where he became a valuable military assistant to Secretary Stanton in the War Department.

During the exciting time of the riot he was, on July 17, 1863, made commander of all the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York, and by his energetic measures at once aided in restoring the peace and order of that city.

General Canby remained in command at New York until November 1863, when he was relieved by General Stannard, and ordered to resume his position at the War Department.

In appearance General Canby is quiet and gentlemanly, seldom engaging in conversation; but at the same time he wears a very determined and soldierlike air. He dresses plain, generally wearing no mark of rank or even showing by his attire that he belongs to the military service.

During the early part of the present year General Canby formed one of the committee selected to revise the Articles of War, after which he again returned to his official duties at the War Department, from which he was relieved to be placed in command of the Department of the West Mississippi. He was on his way up the White river to confer with Major-General Frederick Steele, relative to the destruction of Price's army in Arkansas, when he received a wound that will probably take him from us. General Canby was over six feet high, and well built. No one will feel his loss more keenly than his friend Hon. E. M. Stanton.

Letter from the Historian Motley on the Election.

At the visit made to Samuel Hooper last evening by Union clubs of his district, to congratulate him on his re-election to Congress, Mr. Hooper read an extract of a letter received from J. L. Motley, the historian, and dated at Vienna, Austria, October 16, as follows:—

When this letter reaches you the election fever will be at its very height, but within a few days afterwards Mr. Lincoln will have been re-elected President, and you will have been again chosen to the honorable position which you have filled during the past years.

I offer you my congratulations beforehand on both events. I have not yet begun to doubt as to the result of the great election. It is impossible for me to think so meanly of the great American people as to believe them destined to the deep humiliation and the fearful calamity of a Copperhead administration at this vital crisis in our affairs.

That we should bow the knee to the slaveholders and the Rebels just as we have them at our mercy, is too insane and base a proceeding to be even imaginable.

You see that I am sanguine. If I am living in a fool's paradise, you will know in a very few days after reading this, and may laugh at me as much as you like, although we here shall all feel more like crying.

The Political Campaign.

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

In Gallatin, the election passed off quietly, with the following result:—

Lincoln	107
McClellan	12

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., November 8.—The citizens' vote of this place is 1050, all of which were for Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., November 8.—Twenty votes were cast here for Lincoln and none for McClellan.

Pennsylvania soldiers at Chattanooga voted:—493 for Lincoln, 35 for McClellan; 1st Ohio Artillery, 86 for Lincoln, 10 for McClellan; Wisconsin Batters C, Heavy Artillery, 76 for Lincoln, 5 for McClellan; Battery K, 1st Michigan Light Artillery, 185 for Lincoln, 28 for McClellan; Battery M, 1st Ohio Volunteers, Light Artillery, 82 for Lincoln, 4 for McClellan; Lindon, 142 for Lincoln; Athens, 27 for Lincoln; two companies 24 Ohio, 199 for Lincoln, 7 for McClellan; 5th Tennessee Infantry, at Marietta, 455 for Lincoln, with no McClellan vote; Chattanooga, 710 for Lincoln 60 blank.

Bridgeport, Ala., 15th Kentucky Infantry, 232 for McClellan and 57 for Lincoln.

Greensburg, Company G, 13th Kentucky Cavalry, voted unanimously for McClellan.

CALIFORNIA.

Lincoln's majority in California is over 20,000 In San Francisco 21,000 votes were polled, of which Mr. Lincoln received 13,000. Returns from twenty-four counties give him 13,250 majority. Great rejoicing exists everywhere at his election.

D. C. McRuer, William Higby, and John Bidwell, all Unionists, are elected to Congress.

NEVADA.

The new State of Nevada elects a Union Governor, and gives Lincoln 3000 majority. Thomas Fitch, Union, has been elected to Congress. The Legislature is largely Union, ensuring two United States senators, one for two and one for four years.

The following despatch has been received from Virginia City:—

"We claim the flag for the greatest Union majority in proportion to population. The silver State of Nevada has not one candidate elected on the Copperhead ticket throughout.

"CHAS. L. PECK,
"Corresponding Secretary Union State Com."

OREGON.

Lincoln has carried Oregon by from 1500 to 2000 majority, at least. The state election, it will be remembered, was held in June, simultaneously with the Baltimore Convention.

WISCONSIN.

Governor Randall is sanguine that Wisconsin will give a higher Union majority than has been reported.

The Toledo *Blade* says that General Halbert E. Paine, Union, is elected to Congress in the First District. The majority of his competitor, John W. Cary, on the home vote, is 581. There are about 1200 soldiers to vote, and it is considered certain that General Paine has about seven-eighths of them. The Wisconsin delegation will probably stand as follows:—

1. Hulbert E. Paine, Union, gain.
2. Ithamar C. Sloan, Union, re-elected.
3. Amasa Cobb, Union, re-elected.
4. Charles A. Eldridge, Opp., re-elected.
5. Philetus Sawyer, Union, gain.
6. Walter D. McIndoe, Union, re-elected.

IOWA.

Lincoln's majority, soldiers' votes and all, is said to reach fifty thousand. All the six Congressmen re-elected are Unionists.

THE FARMERS' VOTE.

When the full returns of our late election shall have been officially made, it will be seen that the farmers have voted for Lincoln and Johnson with a unanimity unprecedented in any resolute contest. The gains in this State for McClellan over the Fusion vote of 1860 have all been effected in the cities and villages where Irish immigrants most do congregate, and where their votes, whether they be naturalized or not, come in freely. Not only has Mr. Lincoln received more votes in 1864 than he did in 1860, but we are convinced that a larger proportion of our native-born citizens voted for him.

It is difficult for any one to name a dozen New Yorkers who voted the Republican ticket in 1860 who did not vote the Union ticket last week; while those who voted against Lincoln in 1860 but for him in 1864, may be enumerated by hundreds. We know an election district in Westchester county, wherein Mr. Lincoln gains twenty-five votes, in good part by conversions, but these gains were balanced by twenty six naturalizations, mainly of laborers in a quarry, all of whom voted of course for McClellan. We have already instanced the township of Clinton, on the St. Lawrence, newly settled with Irishmen, and of course largely McClellan, but of whose sixteen native voters fifteen voted for Lincoln.

It is like this throughout. In Pennsylvania, the McClellan vote is enormously swelled by the mining counties—Luzerne, Schuylkill, Berks, Columbia, Wayne, &c. &c.—nine-tenths of the miners being foreign-born; apart from these, the Lincoln majority is overwhelming—we think not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate vote of the State. So this State had the right of suffrage been restricted to natives, would have given our President more than one hundred thousand majority; while New Jersey and Delaware would both have supported him.

We state these facts in no spirit of hostility to adopted citizens. We wage no war upon their rights and franchises. We intend no impeachment of their integrity or their patriotism. They vote as they see fit; if they saw more clearly, we do not doubt that they would vote more benedently. We only insist that due weight be given to the substantial unanimity of our American-born voters in upholding their Government. We ask that diplomatists and writers for foreign journals shall note the essential facts, and not report us as almost equally divided on the main question, because Pat casts his vote (or votes) on the side which he is told is hostile to "naygars," and struggling to roll back a threatened inundation of free black labor from the South.

We do not believe a quarter of the descendants of the men who carried our country triumphantly through her revolution are now found in the ranks of the opposition.

The farmers were told by the opposition writers and speakers that our public debt is already of appalling amount and is still running up with frightful velocity—that every dollar of it is a lien on all the real estate in the country, and must ultimately be paid by it—that it would soon be equal to half the aggregate value of their farms, and ultimately to the entire value—that a new draft would surely be ordered (Governor Seymour said two drafts) which would sweep their sons away to the battle-field or bury their farms beneath a still further load of local debt; that the war made no progress, and was destined, if Lincoln were re-elected, to be interminable, etc. etc. Such were the considerations urged upon our people to induce them to vote for McClellan, Pendleton, and Seymour; the response of those whose grandfathers looked doubtlessly over the slight breastwork at Bunker Hill, or confronted Burgoyne at Saratoga, is given in the all but unbroken and general overwhelming majorities for Lincoln and Fenton throughout the rural districts of our State.

Some of our farmers had been beguiled into voting for Seymour two years ago in order to "stop the war," and had seen the short-sighted folly of that resort. They now voted for Lincoln and Fenton to indicate their firm resolve to carry on the war, if needful, until it can be stopped with safety and with honor—a course whereby we feel confident that they have powerfully aided to bring it to as early as well as a beneficent conclusion. But, whether it may be closed sooner or later, the yeomanry of this State, and of nearly every State, are firmly resolved that it shall so close as to insure the integrity and the perpetuity of our Union.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Burnside in Town—He Visits the Theatre—The Trial of Mrs. Hutchins—She will Probably be Found Guilty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—General Burnside visited Holliday Street Theatre last night, and was loudly cheered. He stopped at the Eutaw House, and goes to Washington to-day. It is believed he will again join his command in the field.

The trial of Mrs. Thomas Hutchins was commenced before the Military Commission yesterday. She will be condemned, probably, and her case will be closed to-day. All the Government testimony, which seems direct and positive, has been gone through with. She was chief mover in getting up the sword for the Rebel Colonel Harry Gilmor. The sword or sabre (a beautiful one, worth some two hundred dollars), was brought into court. The accused had no witnesses to examine; she will rest her case upon the law and Executive clemency.

THE PIRATE "FLORIDA."

Her Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE VESSEL.

HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 12.—The much dreaded pirate vessel *Florida* has visited Hampton Roads, but not as an unwelcome visitor, with the bastard "Southern Cross" at her peak, but having at her mainmast the proud Stars and Stripes as her ensign. Her decks, instead of bearing a swarthy, cutthroat crew of foreign highwaymen and ticket-of-leave convicts, are now occupied by gallant Yankee tars—ones who, in the capture of the *Florida*, resolved to lose their lives, if necessary, in the apprehension of the pirate.

Last evening, at five o'clock, two vessels with black hulls were observed coming into this roadstead. Shortly afterwards both came to anchor. Furious signalling was kept up with the largest, which was at once recognised as a United States sloop-of-war, and by those practised in beholding the war ships that have been in this harbor, as the *Wachusett*, formerly the flagship of Admiral Wilkes, while commanding the James river flotilla during the first Peninsular campaign.

As a matter of course, the consort of the *Wachusett* must be the *Florida*, as both names are now and for ever linked closely together. The conjecture proved correct, and the captor and captured, who have never parted company since the eventful 8th day of October last, now rode at easy anchor, hardly a fathom length apart, the admired of all admirers, and the envy of the navy generally.

Captain Napoleon Collins, the able commander of the *Wachusett*, reported at once to Admiral Porter. Hon. Thomas Wilson, United States Consul at Bahia, who came as passenger on the vessel, was brought ashore and left immediately for Washington.

A VISIT TO THE PRIVATEER.

This morning your correspondent visited the flagship *Malvern*, and obtaining permission from Admiral D. B. Porter to visit the *Florida*, took advantage of the mark of kindness, and shortly after leaving the flagship climbed up on the greasy sides of the ex-Rebel pirate. Captain Collins, who was on the flagship, had left, in company with Admiral Porter and Fleet Captain Breese, some time previous, and all went on board the *Florida* together. I found in command of the prize Lieutenant Commander Lester A. Beardslee, executive officer of the *Wachusett*, a very courteous and obliging gentleman. From him and several other officers I obtained a full account of the capture and subsequent movements of the *Florida*.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER.

On the 4th of October the *Florida* arrived at Bahia, and anchored a short distance inside of the harbor. On this day a plan was arranged on board the *Wachusett* to attack the *Florida* with a tug, and by running into her under a full head of steam to sink her at her anchor. Lieutenant Commander Beardslee and a number of men from the *Wachusett* volunteered for the enterprise; with permission from Captain Collins, he went on shore and endeavored to obtain a suitable tug. After vainly seeking for such a vessel, he found a small light craft; but she had no coal and no way of getting a supply, so this project had to be abandoned. On the next day, the 5th, the *Florida* moved to a close berth under one of the forts.

On the night of the 7th a council of war was called by Captain Collins, and, after mature deliberation, it was decided to attack the *Florida* on that night. At 3 o'clock A. M. of the 8th, the *Wachusett* got under way under a full head of steam, and pushed directly towards the place where the *Florida* was at anchor. To do this she had to pass two forts and two Brazilian men-of-war—one of these a large sailing frigate. Captain Collins directed the bow of the *Wachusett* so as to strike amidship of the *Florida*, with the intention of sinking her.

It being flood-tide and very dark, the *Wachusett* drifted, and when the collision took place the bow of Captain Collins' vessel sheared and took the pirate on the quarter, carrying away the mizzen-mast, which fell on board, crushing in the rail, waist-way and planksheer, and the cut extending to the copper. The fall of the mast crushed in two boats, damaged the wheel and carried away the water-closet. On striking the *Florida* Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee was standing on the poop-deck, a short distance from Captain Collins, and demanded the surrender of the enemy. Lieutenant T. T. Hunter, who was the officer in charge of the deck on the *Florida*, sang out, "Put your helm hard starboard or you will be into us." The order not being promptly obeyed by the *Wachusett*, the collision did take place, with the above results.

After the first shock the *Wachusett* backed off about twenty feet. One of her launches was out as picket boat. This, and another from the *Wachusett*, in charge of Acting Master Thomas G. Grove and Acting Master's Mate John Hutherington, were the first to board the prize.

The officers of the *Florida* then discovered that the collision was not one of accident but of design, and when Lieutenant Commander Beardslee demanded a surrender, Lieutenant T. K. Porter, Captain Morris' executive officer, at that period in command of the ship, answered that "Under the circumstances he would surrender," and at once came off of his ship to the *Wachusett*, accompanied by all but three of the *Florida's* officers, to give up his sword and flag to Captain Collins.

On ascending the deck of the Union ship, Porter protested against the legality of the capture, Captain Collins told him he had no time, and that was not the place to debate the question. Before surrendering the *Florida*, Lieutenant Porter, who was below when the collision occurred, hastened on deck, in perfect *deshabille*, with revolver in hand. He discharged every barrel, either to kill somebody or to alarm the Brazilian authorities.

The crew sent on board of the *Florida* from the *Wachusett* soon slipped the cables and made fast to a bawser from the last-named ship. On leaving the harbor with her tow the *Wachusett* passed close under the very muzzles of a battery on board of a Brazilian frigate. During this procedure Lieutenant Commander Beardslee was sent on board of the prize with an adequate crew, the eight men on board having stood sentry over the hatches, which had been battened down over the prisoners, and took command of her.

On passing the frigate, the *Wachusett* was hailed, and some of the captured Rebels yelled out that the *Florida* had no anchor, and that the Yankee ship *Wachusett* had them in tow. The party hailing from the frigate returned an answer that they would send assistance and an anchor on board. The frigate slipped her cable, and was taken in tow by a steamboat, to follow in pursuit, at the same time firing blank cartridges and three solid shot at the *Wachusett*, without, however, doing any damage.

The firing served as a signal and in a very short time the harbor was alive, and the forts opened their batteries also. In the firing of the frigate it was observed that she aimed to save striking the *Florida*, and only intended to cripple the United States sloop-of-war. The fourth shot, however, fell far too short, as the *Wachusett* and her prize in tow were already out of range. When outside of the jurisdiction of Bahia, the two ships fell apart, but kept company (within sight) all the way to St. Thomas.

On arriving at the last mentioned port Captain Collins found the conqueror of the pirate *Alabama* the famous *Kearsarge*, in harbor, ready to sail for the United States. He at once transferred a number of the prisoners to her, also Paymaster Williams, who carried despatches to the Navy Department.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FLORIDA.

This noted piratical craft, while her general appearance is in no way different from any other English built steamer barque rig, is nevertheless closely scrutinized. She is one hundred and ninety feet long, twenty-six feet beam, and about twenty feet depth of hold. She has the masts fore, main, and mizzen. The latter was carried away in the collision and broke short off at the deck, and at present she has but two masts, very high, each rigged with three yards and mainsails.

The *Florida* has two smoke-stacks, which, like the masts, taper aft, and give the ship a low, rakish appearance. She is painted a jet black, but the weather has rather marred her beauty. The bow is very long and sharp, and gives indication of great speed. The ship is supplied with a double engine, which bears the name of the makers:—"Fawcett, Preston & Co., No. 2127, engineers, 1862, Liverpool."

The outside view of the *Florida* only gives the beholder an idea of her good sailing qualities, and without seeing the internal arrangements one would imagine her to be a very model of cleanliness, and a perfect palace for ease and luxury.

On boarding her the first sight is a filthy deck, encumbered fore and aft with a home-made and exceedingly clumsy traverse for the sliding of the seven-inch Blakeley gun on pivot. Next the broadside guns are mounted on equally homely carriages, which are hard to manage, having only two wheels and a very unhandy tackle. But between decks it must have been perfectly horrible when the *Florida* was captured.

Since Lieutenant Commander Beardslee has been on board, I have been assured by officers and men that the crew have been unceasing in scrubbing the ship, and thus far they have only succeeded in making the filth more visible.

A great many books, papers, and other articles, taken from ships captured by the pirate, were found on board the *Florida*. There are no less than twenty-six chronometers. The *Electric Spark* had on board a very large mail when burned. This the crew of the *Florida* ransacked, and kept such articles as pleased their fancy. Among other things Commander Beardslee found two *cartes de visite*, marked Miss Emmeline Savory, of New York, and Miss Jenny Jackson, of Brattleboro, Vermont, which will be gladly restored.

The following is a full list of the officers attached to the *Florida*, but not all captured. Those marked with a * have been in the United States Navy; those with a † were not captured:—

Lieutenant Commander—Charles M. Morris.*†
Lieutenants—T. K. Porter,* Executive Officer; S. G. Stone,* Samuel Barron.*†
Masters—H. S. Ford,* R. D. Byron, T. T. Hunter.
Midshipmen—Percy Sinclair, James Dykes.†
Surgeon—T. J. Charleton, Assistant, Thomas Emery, asleep in bank during capture.
Paymaster—Kinkaid Taylor.†
Engineers—Chief, W. S. Thompson;* Assistants, William Akers, J. Brown.
Master's Mate—John S. King.
Captain's Clerk—W. D. Bench.

The following is a list of officers commanding the prize crew of the *Florida*:—

Lieutenant Commander—Lester A. Beardslee.
Ensign—Charles J. Barclay, Executive Officer.
Master's Mate—John Hetherington.
Engineers—Second Assistant, Myron Knapp, Acting Chief; Third Assistant, H. D. McEwen.
Quartermaster—E. N. Kirk, Acting Watch Officer.

In conversing with the captured officers now on board of the *Florida* I was informed that Captain Morris had uttered aspersions cast upon his character by the newspapers representing that he was on shore carousing while his ship was being captured. They say that Captain Morris is not only strictly temperate, but he is also a God-fearing and pious man. These officers also speak highly of the uniformly kind and gentlemanly treatment they have received ever since they have been prisoners in our hands.

The *Wachusett* and *Florida* are both lying in Hampton Roads. No time for their departure has yet been fixed, but they may sail at any moment. It is supposed that the destination of the two vessels will be New York city, both requiring extensive repairs.

Captain Collins has been visited by many of his friends, all of whom congratulate him on his eminent success. This thorough sailor accepts the good wishes of his friends with the modesty of a maiden, and altogether his honors sit very lightly on him.

The Trial of the Rebel Raiders.

MONTREAL, November 15.—The Rebel raiders are making voluntary statements to the Court, boasting of their exploit, and bragging that their Government will avenge them. Efforts are being made to procure a delay of thirty days in the case, in order to get instructions from Richmond.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 126¾; Illinois Central bonds, 104½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 94½; New York Central, 128; Hudson River, 121½; Canton Company, 104¼; Erie, 90¾; Gold opened at 243½, but declined to 238½; coupons 1881, 110; 5-20s, 103; 10-40's, 96; One Year Certificates, 99¾.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton is firm at $1 42. Flour dull and declining; sales at 10 @ 15 for Ohio. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower. Corn declining; sales of 15,000 bush. at $1 82 in store, and $1 04½ delivered. Beef active. Pork dull at $40 62½ for new. Lard dull at 21½@22c. Whisky dull.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Lady Audley's Secret* is dramatized by Mr. Brougham, and has his usual faults—innumerable "carpenter's scenes," very heavy, pointless dialogue, and so much confusion in the story, that no one who has not read the novel could possibly understand the play. But he has given the part of "Lady Audley" every possible advantage; he has elaborated every detail of the character; he has made her concentrate the entire interest of the play; she is the plot, the interest, the sole object of the play.

Mrs. Bowers has deeply studied this modern "Lucrezia Borgia," who, like "Lucrezia," has the wondrous golden hair that custom associates with gentleness, but which in reality means "mischief." Mrs. Bowers gives all the fascinating charm to the character, the wondrous self-possession, the endurance, the courage, the ruthless ambition of Miss Braddon's creation. It is a wondrous performance, for the audience to whom all her crimes are revealed cannot help being under the same spell as the characters in the piece, who imagine her all she seems.

We can see the workings of the evil mind, how gradually the thought of crime is born in it, and with what resolute power it is seized and executed. This terribly unwoman woman (though there have been such) is most naturally portrayed by Mrs. Bowers, her playful childish manner, her moments of tenderness, her mirthfulness, are all fascinating. The cold sarcasm of her scene with "Talboys," where he appeals to her heart, which is stone to all passions but ambition, her great scene with "Robert Audley," the scene which follows it, its incipient madness, are all admirable effects of the subtlest art, so perfect that the art is concealed. This is the part in which Mrs. Bowers displays her intellectual and artistic powers to the greatest advantage. In the crude state of the present style of acting it is a gem amid false stones, and should be seen by all, for it is a performance to be remembered.

Mr. Mordaunt, though he gave us a good sketch of "Robert Audley," was a little too rough and impulsive for the keen, subtle lawyer, who handled to the last the tigress with gloves of velvet, not of steel. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, essentially an intellectual actor, played this part in a manner worthy of the "Lady Audley" of Mrs. Bowers. The great scene in the first act was like a well-played game of chess, where each watched the other's slightest look, and where neither lost a move. Mr. J. T. Ward's "Lake Marks" deserves praise. It was a good picture of a low country villain, but free from all exaggeration and vulgarity.

Mrs. Flood was a good "Phoebe;" her modest and unpretending manner is a relief, surrounded as she is by ladies who are all affectation and pretension. There is nothing to be said to him but "Avaunt!" Mr. and Mrs. L. Barrett made their parts quite interesting when *Lady Audley* was last played here. Mrs. Flood, by the way, has probably not read Miss Braddon's novel, or else would have seen that "Phoebe" is never a smart chambermaid; but always a pale, cold, monastic creature, ever dressed in sober robes of gray and drab. This is a mere error of costume. This evening, *Lady Audley* will be repeated. We bespeak for Mrs. Bowers another large and fashionable audience.

QUINTETTE CLUB.—This club has for its members some of the finest musicians of our city, all celebrated as teachers and as solo performers, being Messrs. Gaertner, Jarvis, Cross, Plagemann, and Ch. Schmitz. With these elements applied to the execution of the music of the greatest masters, a concert cannot fail to be a source of great enjoyment to all who love music. Music is now the prominent accomplishment and the theme of conversation in all our circles, and all musical assemblies should be well attended. The Quintette Club has wisely chosen to give matinees instead of evening performances—an innovation that enables ladies to go alone, and that gives them a more intellectual employment than parading up Chesnut street, matching trimmings. In London during the season there are three or four "morning concerts," as they are called, and all admirably attended; surely Philadelphia can support one. The first matinee will be given to-morrow, Wednesday. Subscription list is now open at the music store of J. E. Gould & Co., Seventh and Chesnut streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second week of the opera was inaugurated with the brilliancy which has characterized all the performances of the German Company. *Martha* is a popular opera. It has taking melodies and agreeable plot. The cast last night could not be surpassed. Mr. Formes' "Plunkett" is one of his most admirable performances, full of spirit, and being written for him, is most exquisitely suited to his voice. On this occasion the whole opera was sung, the usual instalments not being made.

The duet in the first act with Himmer was most rapturously received. Himmer imparts his usual grace to the character of "Lionel." His romanza produced a thrilling effect. Madame Rotter was in her element in the *role* of "Martha," a part at once pathetic, arch, and refined. Her "Last Rose of Summer" entranced the audience. Mad'lle Dziuba made a good "Nancy." Graff gave all the humor possible to "Sir Tristan."

One of the pearls in Mr. Grover's rosary of operas has slipped from us, to dwell, however, in our memories. There are now but five more opportunities to hear the finest and most perfect operatic combination we have ever had in this country. Great individual artists we had; but it remained for Mr. Grover to give us great artists in conjunction with great choruses and great orchestras, and the consequence has been inevitable great audiences. To-night, the *chef d'œuvre* of Mozart—*Don Giovanni*.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that on Saturday night the Rebel pickets in front of the 2d Corps made a noisy demonstration, and the sounds indicated that something of importance might result, but the next morning all was quiet, and the line remained the same as previously. It is added that probably they only indulged in those diversions on account of the coldness of the night. A ride along the centre line does not enable a correspondent to obtain even an item, affairs being uncommonly dull.

A Prize Steamer at New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The prize steamer *Lucy*, captured off Wilmington, on the 2d instant, by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived here to-day. She is bound to Boston. Her cargo consists of 365 bales of cotton and 27 tons of tobacco.

Arrival of the "Britannia."

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamship *Britannia*, from Glasgow, has arrived here. Her news is anticipated.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Snow is falling here to-day, for the first time this season.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 32½. Noon, 45. 1 P. M. 43½. Wind, S. W.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN A NEW YORKER AND A PHILADELPHIAN.—A prize fight was expected to take place this morning, somewhere in the vicinity of Scranton, between two bruisers known as Dorney Harris and John Martin, the former of New York and the latter of this city. The principals, accompanied by their backers, seconds, and others, left the city yesterday for the scene of battle. Both men are of the bull-dog breed, and are represented by the fancy to be in excellent trim.

They were to have had a set-to about three weeks ago, and met for that purpose near Port Jervis, a small place on the line of the New York and Erie railroad, and directly on the boundary line of the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. For some reason or other the fight did not come off, ending in a grand row among themselves. Every passenger on the train was robbed by the thieves in attendance, and brutal outrages were committed upon several of the female passengers. One or two persons were seriously injured, and one man was killed.

The fight was postponed until to-day. The same party who were present at Port Jervis left last night for Scranton. The train from New York last night brought over the roughest and most villanous-looking crowd that ever passed over any railroad. Several of the passengers were relieved of watches and pocket-books. Here they were joined by Philadelphia thieves and jail-birds, thus making a most choice crowd indeed.

The roughs, in order to throw the authorities off the scent, announced that the fight would take place at Jenkintown, on the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad, a short distance out of the city. A prize fight took place a few months since at this place. The police of this city telegraphed to the Scranton authorities that the fight would take place there, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement has been made to arrest the whole party.

The services of the soldiers at Camp William Penn were secured, and the men were in readiness this morning to prevent the brutal conflict from taking place at Jenkintown. But the roughs had no idea of meeting at that place; the report was circulated by them with a view of deceiving all except those directly interested.

CLEANING THE FAIRMOUNT BASIN.—The basin at the top of the Fairmount hill, from whence the city derives its supply of water, is being cleaned. It has been ten years since this labor was performed, and in that time the sediment from the water pumped into the basins has left a deposit of mud nearly a foot deep, diminishing the capacity of the basins to that extent. One basin at a time is cleaned, and the labor, under the circumstances, is difficult. A chute or inclined trough has been erected from the top to the bottom of the hill on the north side. A portable steam-engine and a derrick on the top of the hill works the buckets into which the mud is shovelled by the laborers within the basin. A bucket is swung by the derrick over the chute and emptied. The mud descends rapidly and falls through a trap into a cart, when it is hauled away to fill up the ground in the park. The work is rapidly performed, though the labor is considerable, as there are about 217,800 feet of mud deposited over an area of about five acres, the deposit being a foot deep.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—Up to this morning the soldiers' vote for Philadelphia stood:—Lincoln, 1844; McClellan, 900; giving the former 944 majority. The total majority, when all the votes are counted, will be about 3000. Among the returns opened this morning were the following:—Seven companies of the 90th Regiment, Colonel Lyle, gives 17 Lincoln, 33 McClellan; seven companies of the 196th Regiment, 136 for Lincoln, 17 McClellan; Fort Mifflin, 27 Lincoln, 12 McClellan; Company B, 1st Artillery, 5 Lincoln, 23 McClellan; Camp Fry, Washington, 47 Lincoln, 4 McClellan. The vote of Company B of the 68th Regiment stood 102 to 36; Harwood Hospital, 17 to 2. The vote on board the United States steamer *Pocahatas* stands 21 Lincoln, 30 for McClellan; on the *New Ironsides*, 39 Lincoln to 29 McClellan.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN OPERATION.—The business of the money order system is rapidly increasing, and bids fair to become one of the most valuable adjuncts to our Post Office system. The transactions of the Philadelphia office with other offices throughout the country, show a large excess of payment in favor of the city, and will be to that extent at least a substantial benefit. The orders are, in many instances, to business houses, and the supposition that they would be almost exclusively transactions between the poorer classes is therefore incorrect. The amounts are usually less than thirty dollars, but some sums are as high as a hundred—senders of money having the privilege of duplicating or triplicating their orders by the payment of additional fees.

DOUBLE CHANGE.—Two young ruffians, giving the names of John Benners and William H. Nagle, went into a lager beer saloon on Coates street, above Broad, last night, where, after beating the proprietor and bartender, they attempted to steal the contents of the money-drawer. A couple of policemen, hearing the row, rushed in and took the rascals into custody. They were conveyed to the adjoining building, which is occupied by Alderman Hutchinson. That functionary gave them free passes to Moyamensing Prison, where they were sent this morning, after having passed a night in the Station House.

THE BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE.—The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was 2351, which is a decrease of 41 over the same time last year. Within the last two weeks there were admitted 190; births, 10; deaths, 32; discharged, 63; eloped, 52; granted lodgings, 60; granted meals, 128. The whole number of males is 1125; females, 1426; healthy males, under 60, 144; workingmen, 246; number of men employed, 514; whole number in Insane Department, 573, of which 203 are males, and 370 females.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 63 men, of whom 2 were for two years, 56 for three years, and 5 for one year. They were credited among the several wards as follows:—Tenth Ward, 3; Thirteenth Ward, 6; Twentieth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 8; Twenty-third Ward, 8; Seventh Ward, 2; Third Ward, 1; Eighth Ward, 1; Sixth Ward, 13; Fifth Ward, 1; Twenty-second Ward, 5.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Information was received this morning at the Mayor's office of a heavy robbery at Wilmington, Delaware. The store of Messrs. Worrels & Childs was entered, and silks and satins valued at from six to nine thousand dollars were carried off. Three parties were arrested and committed to New Castle jail upon suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—This morning Dennis Keller and Dorothea Kehoe, the proprietors of taverns at Haddington, were before Alderman Miller, charged with receiving goods stolen from the United States Military Hospital at that place. They were held for a further hearing by Alderman Miller.

SOLDIER ROBBED.—A soldier had his pocket picked of $60 last night, at Dean and Spruce streets. A man was arrested upon the charge of committing the act.

PHILADELPHIA IN WINTER.—Countrymen may boast of the attractions of rural retreats in the winter, may talk of the beautiful scenery and snow-covered hills, but the attractions of animate human life, of social pleasure, belong especially to the city. Here it is that the various conventional pleasures, which by long habit men have become accustomed to, are brought into full play. To be sure, we do not take ladies upon small pieces of boards and let them descend some frightful declivity for the sake of making them scream, but by a modernized provision of society they can skate with the assistance of a gentleman's arm. We have no large ponds, upwards of twenty feet deep, in which a human being rarely loses his or her life. To be sure, such dangers add to the zest of country sport, but it is more pleasant for a sedate disposition to enjoy this delightful exercise on an artificial park, where two feet of water renders safety assured. It is also most pleasant to see the furs, and cloaks, and a hundred original devices for defending the human body from the attacks of King Frost. The mottled appearance of the snow-covered roof, interspersed with the red bricks, causes the city to present an appearance like the Rebel banner when it is viewed from a distance. Red, white, and red are the characteristics. Could we not procure some blue, and make the loyalest city in the North as true in appearance as she is in heart to the national banner? Her population are all loyal, and all her citizens true. We may console ourselves, however, with the reflection that our banner is formed by nature in

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

We may be startled at any time with most important news from General GRANT's two grand armies now in Eastern Virginia. Although matters have remained quiet in that region for some time past, yet we have every evidence that neither the army nor navy commanders have been idle. General GRANT has reinforced his armies with every available man at the disposal of the Government in the Northern States, and Admiral PORTER has collected a fleet about City Point that must act an important part in the coming drama. It will not be long before another attempt will be made to force General LEE to deliver battle. This attempt will consist of a series of movements which will be planned and executed in a superior manner, and will be persevered in until some decisive result is reached. We cannot doubt that a direct attack will be made upon Richmond by the Army of the James—PORTER's squadron co-operating. At the same time the Danville railroad must be seized, and LEE, cut off from his only remaining line of supply and retreat, will be finally forced to leave his works and engage in a struggle for the very existence of his army and the "Confederacy." Of this blow the Rebels evince a deep-seated fear. They are aware of the great issues at stake, and while they contemplate General GRANT's previous successes and his proverbial indomitability, they naturally grow anxious for a prospect of deliverance, which does not now present itself from any point of the compass.

The squadron of war vessels which is supposed to form an expedition against Wilmington, North Carolina, still remains at its rendezvous in Hampton Roads.

General SHERIDAN has fallen back with his army from Cedar creek to Kernstown, a point about four miles south of Winchester. This movement has had the effect of inducing the Rebel cavalry, under LOMAX, W. H. F. LEE, and others, to follow SHERIDAN, get entrapped by TORBERT and CUSTER, and get soundly thrashed. EARLY does not seem to have been confident enough to follow with his infantry. Would it had been so, for then we should have had the third victory of Fisher's Hill to chronicle. SHERIDAN is now about to execute a great movement, which, while it will be effective in its immediate results, will prove an important diversion in favor of the advance of the Armies of the Potomac and James.

General SHERMAN has been reinforced by 70,000 men, and his army is now larger than ever before. A fine cavalry corps has been improvised, and goes with him, under KILPATRICK, ROUSSEAU, GARRARD, and WILDER, which must do good service in preceding the advance of the main army General SHERMAN is moving no doubt to capture Griffin, Macon, Milledgeville, and Andersonville, in Georgia, and to destroy the various railroads that traverse that State, so as to completely isolate the army of Generals BEAUREGARD and HOOD, now operating in Alabama and Tennessee, and enable General THOMAS, with two corps of infantry and cavalry, to use it up leisurely during the winter. This end has no doubt already been secured virtually, and we have no doubt that SHERMAN is released with his main army to operate against such rabble as may be commanded by FORREST, RODDY, CLEBURNE, HARDEE, IVERSON, and COBB. This chaff will soon be blown out of existence by the irresistible SHERMAN, and we may look for victories in the Southwest that will cheer our hearts. General A. J. SMITH with his veteran division, and the gallant General MOWER with his command, are both in Western Tennessee again, under the orders of General GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General STERLING PRICE has retreated into Southwestern Arkansas with the remnants of his army, *minus* the two men who alone secured partial success at times for the "Cæsar of the South"—MARMADUKE and CABELL. Generals STEELE and THAYER are harassing PRICE in his retreat; and the gallant and useful General E. R. S. CANBY has just been mortally wounded in attempting to reach the front, to direct operations against him in person.

WAR A CIVILIZER.

The horror of war, the agony of strife are sounds so familar to American ears, that our people are almost convinced that no blessings ever followed in the path of Mars. They point to the down-trodden crops; to the farm-house in ashes; to the long rows of unmarked graves; and closing their eyes to all the advantages attendant on its course, they curse the existence of war, and hold it a judgment on a nation sent from Heaven. Yet history clearly announces the somewhat accoaishing principle, that every great advancement made by man has been caused by the agency of war. The march of civilization is a series of successive revolutions, and the sword is the lever by which every revolution is effected.

Immediately after the destruction of the Western Roman Empire, all intellectual light appeared to disappear entirely from the face of distracted Europe, force succeeded intelligence, and matter became the instrument of government in place of mind. How was it that the equilibrium was restored, and the retarded wheels of progress allowed again to revolve? Was it by peaceful means that the lethargy of a continent was thrown off? History demonstrates otherwise. To the feudal system, its wars and its chivalric enterprises, we owe our present civilization. It was amid the most frightful convulsions that government was reformed, and society reasserted its powers. To the Crusaders belong this high honor, a more glorious renown than that achieved by England's lion-hearted king. The Reformation was effected by war. The official acknowledgment of British freedom was extracted from unwilling monarchy by the power of the sword, and the liberty which blesses our own land was achieved only through the blood of her patriot sons. All history teems with the one grand principle of advancement through war; and with such examples of the advantages of strife, may we not take heart and look for the assertion of some great doctrine in our civil war? For ages all events tended towards one great principle—order. For the last two centuries the actions which have startled mankind all draw the world more and more under the influence of the grand attraction—universal freedom. Our own war is only another means of approaching the great end. *The sword has cut the fetters of the slave.* The mild force of the law was powerless to interfere with the crime. The strong arm of war has broken through the well-planned defenses, swam the moat, scaled the wall, mounted the parapet, and unfurled the banner of freedom from the tower so long dedicated to the black flag of slavery.

The position is ours. The battle is fought, and the victory of principle over prejudice is won. Whatever may be the issue of the strife, slavery is dead, dead beyond all hope of resurrection. It never had any self-sustaining power, and when the aid of its votaries is removed, it falls a dead mass, and crumbles beneath its own oppressive weight. The victory of principle is achieved—we must now win the victory of expediency.

Again—in other respects has war proved a most valuable assistant to progress. It has developed in man the nobler sentiments of the heart. Patriotism, which has for years laid latent in the breasts of the American people, is now kindled up into a living flame. By the inventive genius of mind the baser passions, which have always been the concomitants of war, have been removed from the scene of conflict. No longer does man meet man in hand-to-hand conflict—no more do couples fight until one falls to rise no more. At the distance of miles stand the contending foes, and by the iron messenger they send death into each other's ranks. The baser part of our nature is left undisturbed, but patriotism, loyalty, and heroic devotion to country are developed.

Again—science has advanced more rapidly in war than at any previous epoch in our history. The law of equilibrium which rules the universe has decreed that whenever a want is felt by a nation, the means of gratifying that want will arise. During war the need for improved weapons has increased to a frightful extent. The demand has been met. ERICSSON has improved and perfected naval science, while military need has been met by the inventive genius of BERDAN, who has recently presented to the American nation the finest rifle known to mankind.

There is a dark side to every picture, and upon that side of war our people are too much addicted to looking. It has its redeeming qualities, and in a short time we will reap the fruits of to-day's sowing and have a plentiful harvest of prosperity and happiness. After the shadow comes the morning, and the darkest time is just before the day. The watchmen on the nation's bulwarks can cry out, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

"GEORGIA."

The leader of to-day's issue of our ably conducted contemporary, the *Press*, in speaking of the recent message of Governor BROWN, of Georgia, remarks:—"Mr. BROWN lays down as a principle that every State of the Confederacy has a right to negotiate for itself. From the very nature of the Rebel compact, this must be an admitted truth; for nothing is clearer than that the Rebellion is based upon the right of secession and State sovereignty."

In this our friend errs. The original doctrine of secession was defended on the basis that such a right was reserved in the formation of the United States Government. That the Union thus formed was not permanent, but could be dissolved at the option of any State. But in the formation of a new social system, the leading Rebels were men of far too much intellectual ability and deep penetration not to see that the same doctrine would react on themselves, and cause the destruction of their newly reared fabric. They, therefore, placed beyond doubt the permanent character of the compact.

We give the preamble entire:—

"We, the people of the Confederate States, "each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to *form a* PERMANENT *Federal Government*, establish justice, "insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty "to ourselves and our posterity, invoking the "favor and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain "and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

The emphatic use of the word *permanent* settles all doubts on the subject of the right of a State to secede therefrom. If the States had a right to make such a compact, to secede therefrom is a counter-rebellion, and directly antagonistic to the actions of the so-called "Confederate Government." The recent declaration of Governor BROWN is, therefore, a virtual absolving of himself from the authority of the Rebel General Government.

We anxiously await further developments.

IRON-CLADS AND FIRE-ARMS.

If, according to the primitive idea, the principle of warfare is the greatest destruction of the greatest number, it should seem that the new munitions and appliances of the age are bent upon conducing to so humane a result. The improvements in iron-clads and fire-arms are altering the character of war, and are objects of competition through the length and breadth of the world. The launch of the iron-clad monitor *Camanche*, yesterday, at San Francisco, California, is an event which will hold a permanent place in the page of history. About one year ago, November 11, 1863, the *Camanche* arrived at San Francisco in the ship *Aquilla*. Her extreme length over armor is two hundred feet; she has one turret, and carries a battery of two improved 15-inch guns.

In a letter in the New York *Times*, Captain ERICSSON denies that there are any grounds for apprehension with reference to the *Dictator*. He makes the statement emphatically that there has been no guess-work or miscalculation about the draft of water of the ocean monitors. In regard to the proper immersion or fighting trim of an iron-clad which, like the *Dictator*, is intended to meet foreign iron-clads at sea, he remarks:—"It is no longer the "68-pounder that will be encountered, but "projectiles which will put the side-armor of "the *Dictator*, heavy as it is, to a severe "trial. It will be well, therefore, to keep this "side armor well under water, more particularly since rolling, to a certain extent, must "always be looked for. The great buoyancy "of the *Dictator* at her present draft, viz., "sixty-two thousand pounds to the inch, is an "important feature connected with the question of immersion."

At Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday last, a meeting took place, whose object was to test the relative merits of the best small arms in use at the present time. The American and British services were represented, and the small arms were tried at long and short range. The result of this contest was the triumph of the American carbine and rifle. The American gun was far ahead of all competitors. Throughout the whole competition it was victorious. The party was composed of both British and American officers, and the fact was fully demonstrated that the American carbine and rifle beat the world.

THE LATE JOHN LEECH.

JOHN LEECH, the illustrator of the London *Punch*, and one of the most genuine humorists that ever lived, died at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, October 29. He was born in London, in 1817, and was educated at the Charter House. Leaving school, he studied medicine, but soon discovered that he was not cut out for that profession. In August, 1841, his first sketch, "Foreign Affairs," appeared in *Punch*. From that time forward the history of *Punch* embraces the history of JOHN LEECH's professional career. Besides his labors in *Punch*, he is well known through his efforts in almanacs, and books of romance, poetry, and travel. His pictures of social and foreign life are photographs of the moment. They are as true as the naked touches of the sun could have made them, for they are the truthful portraits of genius. His immense versatility was only equalled by his incessant industry. Happy in everything he attempted, his labors for the past years form a vast collection, instinct with genius and provocative of profound admiration. Consecrated to the ludicrous, as much of his labors were, he excelled also in that which was simply and entirely beautiful. Apropos of the incessant torment this famous illustrator of *Punch* suffered from street noises, we append a feeling letter by the wit, MARK LEMON:—

"PUNCH OFFICE, 85 Fleet street, May 23, 1861.—"SIR,—I venture upon what might possibly be "considered an impertinence, were not the subject of my note of public interest.

"I am so greatly interested in the success of "your measure for the regulation of street musicians that I am desirous of strengthening your "hands by putting you in possession of some "facts within my knowledge. I formerly lived "in Gordon street, Gordon Square, but was compelled to quit London to escape the distressing "consequences of street music, although Gordon "street was comparatively a quiet locality. A "dear friend of mine, and one to whom the "public has been indebted for more than twenty "years for weekly supplies of innocent amusement, "and whose name will find a place in the future "history of art, has not been so fortunate. He "lived in Brunswick Square, and remained there "until the nervous system was so seriously "affected by the continual disturbance to which "he was subjected while at work, that he was "compelled to abandon a most desirable home, "and seek a retreat at Kensington. After ex"pending considerable sums to make his present "residence convenient for his art work—placing "double windows to the front of his house, &c., "he is again driven from his home by the con"tinual visitation of street bands and organ"grinders. The effect upon his health, proved "—on my honor, by the causes I have named—"is so serious that he is forbidden to take horse "exercise, or indulge in fast walking, as a palpi"tation of the heart has been produced, a form of "*angina pectoris*, I believe, and his friends are "anxiously concerned for his safety.

"Of course I do not know that the expatriation will entail a loss of nearly £50 a week "upon him just at present. I am sure I need not "withhold from you the name of this poor gen"tleman. It is Mr. JOHN LEECH.

"If those gentlemen who laugh at complaints "such as this letter contains, were to know what "are the natural penalties of constant brain"work, they would not encourage such unneces"sary inflictions as street music entails upon "some of the benefactors of their age. Such men "are the last to interfere with the enjoyments of "their poorer fellow-laborers; but they claim to "be allowed to pursue their callings in peace, and "to have the comfort of their homes secured to "them. All they ask is to have the same im"munity from the annoyances of street music as "the rest of the community have from dustmen's "bells, post-horns, and other unnecessary disturb"ances. The objection to street noises is not a "matter of taste. It involves the progress of "honest labor and the avoidance of great mental affliction.

"Apologizing for the liberty I have taken,

"I believe me yours, faithfully,

"MARK LEMON.

"M. T. BASS, Esq., M. P."

DYING IN DEBT.

The subject of the public debt is often spoken of with a lightness which borders upon levity, and a blind confidence in the future which partakes of inconsideratness. With some the national debt is treated as a national joke, and every consideration which swells it bandied about in playful badinage. Strong as we are, and embosomed with resources which, from time to time, develop new roads to wealth, the fact of being in debt is not a circumstance to rejoice over. Whatever may be our convictions in regard to the cause or causelessness of much of it, whatever may be the prejudices we have imbibed from the knowledge of much that is unfair or underhanded having assisted to enlarge it, we are bound to consider the conditions under which the rising generation will come into an immense possession of public debt. With some men war is merely one way of making money just as money is one means of making war. They are mercantile sophists unequalled in the art of arguing money into their pockets. The man of thought and honesty, however, will reflect seriously upon the consequences of so large a public debt. However himself or his business may be affected by the war, he will remember the immense scale on which the Union is constructed, and remember that the national debt is not disproportionate considering all the circumstances under which it has accumulated.

But to predict that the successive generations which are to illustrate to the world what the highest degree of national prosperity is, are to die off with an immense debt overhanging them, is to contradict those convictions which, as citizens of the United States, we have so long and so deeply cherished. Peace will restore the wealthy crops, of whose riches we are now deprived. Not only will all the old resources of the country on which we have so long depended be wrought to the extent of their capacity, if they indeed be exhaustible, but new ones will be discovered, and be applied with all the ingenuity and energy which characterize us.

The tax-gatherer is an official whom few love in his official capacity, and yet he is one of the most useful visitors we have in these necessitous and tax-paying times. Taxation did not begin with the war, but it is helping to end it. Without an undue confidence in ourselves, we may look calmly to the future, and be embarassed by no alarms as to the national debt being an incubus which never can be shaken off.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—GUNNER.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Washburne, rector of Trinity Church, CHARLES FLETCHER, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to Miss EMMA GUNNER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

COMLY.—On Sunday, November 13, 1864, Miss MATILDA COMLY, daughter of the late David and Sarah Comly.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 914 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DUAZ.—On Monday, November 14th, of disease contracted in the army, WILLIAM KENNARD, the eldest son of HENRY H. and LYDIA ANN DUAZ, aged 20 years formerly of Company K, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the regiment and soldiers in the city, also the members of the Franklin Engine Company and the Adelphia Gun Club are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 415 Marriott street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Calvary Baptist Church.

DENNEY.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM DENNEY, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, and the members of Morton Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 109 Seventeenth street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. JANE TAYLOR, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1211 Filbert street, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS and members of Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., also the members of Girard State Lodge, are respectfully requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, above Seventh, on Tuesday, November 15th, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late deceased brother, William Denney.

By order of the W. M.

JOS. T. THOMAS, Sec.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

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Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Superior Wheat Flour.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth, have just received A fresh supply of celebrated HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR, the genuine brand, to which we invite attention.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs; only the wires are not visible. Each office and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has never failed. It is no subject to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

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AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. 2 vols. This is a deeply interesting book to every American.

Also,

MARTINEAU'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 1 and 2 now ready.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE—THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV. Subscriptions received for the above at the

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Above Chestnut.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence establishment with

THREE HUNDRED (300) BARRELS OF CORN MEAL, to be delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, or at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C., at such time as the Government may direct, after five days' notice.

The Corn Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, each containing one hundred and ninety-six (196) pounds, to be fresh ground, and of good merchantable quality, and will be inspected just before it is received.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal."

S. C. GREENE,
Captain and C. S. V.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, social adaptation, &c., day and evening, by

JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
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11-12-stuth1m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
11-10-thstu-tf Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

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FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—A choice lot Delaware Molasses, equal to new crop New Orleans.

In store and for sale by

ARCHER & REEVES,
11-11-2t* No. 45 S. Water street.

SORGHUM SYRUP—CHOICE QUALITY.
ARCHER & REEVES.

CHOICE DELAWARE SORGHUM SYRUP.
ARCHER & REEVES, No. 45 S. WATER Street.

DELAWARE SORGHUM MOLASSES—Equal to best Steam Syrup, at a much lower price.
ARCHER & REEVES.

SORGHUM—CHOICE DELAWARE SYRUP, new crop.
ARCHER & REEVES,
11-11-6t* No. 45 S. WATER Street.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, consisting of the best and most fashionable assortments of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation; Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Zephyr Worsteds, Shetland wools; Ready-made and Hand-made Bonnets, Cloth Mantilla Rich Velvets, and Sewed Borders, all widths; Fancy Hair and Side Combs; Silk and Ribbons, Jet, Lisle, and Silk Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Mask Ruchings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Bontiggs, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Sets of our own improved materials; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Linen and Cotton Tweeds, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before being deceived, that it is well worth to your interest to inspect our large stock in the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOSKENSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-9

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

WM. T. HOPKINS.
10-1-2

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office.

HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

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LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director

THE LAST WEEK BUT POSITIVELY OF GROVER'S *GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.*

CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Conductor.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, November 15, 1864, The only time positively of Mozart's Immortal Opera, DON GIOVANNI.

DON JUAN.....ISADORE LEHMAN (The role in which he made his very successful debut in America).

LEPORELLO.....JOSEPH HERMANS (His very celebrated assumption.)

DONNA ANNA.....Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN

DONNA ELVIRA.....MARIE FREDERICI

DON OTTAVIO.....FRANZ HUMMEL (Assumed for this occasion, to give additional strength to the cast.)

ZERLINA.....Mlle. SOPHIE D'URBA (The role in which her very successful debut was made.)

MASETTO.....EDOUARD HAIMET

This opera was selected to give a fitting finale to the great season at the New York Academy, upon which occasion M. LEHMAN and Mlle. D'URBA made their first appearance in America. It was a very great success, and pronounced by the "Times," "Herald," "World," and leading New York Journals, among the best representations of the opera in that city.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 16th, only time of LES HUGUENOTS

Grand Opera by Meyerbeer, with a very great cast.

The time and attention, study and rehearsal, necessary to the production of this great Opera, the most difficult in the entire classic and modern repertoire, is happily over. The Opera has received already two representations this season in Boston, the second of which is regarded as the most perfect presentation ever given in America. A highly satisfactory performance may be looked forward to on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, only time of STRADELLA.

Grand Opera by Von Flotow. To be cast with a degree of brilliancy and vivacity never obtained in the Opera, except with this cast. FORMES in an unknown assumption, MALVINA, sublimely and magnificently in her favorite role by Von Flotow, and ADAMO ROTHER as LEONORA. The entire strength of the male portion of the Grand German Opera Company is embraced in the cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, only time of SIBERIELLE.

Grand Opera by Gounod, composer of "Faust." Presented for the first time in America. From lack of sufficient rehearsal only one act and selections from "Siberielle" were given in Boston. This city will, therefore, be the first, as it was with "Faust," to witness the entire presentation of Gounod's latest opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th, GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.

Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

Seats may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD, (Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.

A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST.

Engagement, for 24 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian,

MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of

CORIOLANUS,

IN

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE,

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.

The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,

MADAME PONISI,

The scenery used will be several of the productions of MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH, of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by MR. WISE, of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS, by Mr. CHARLES S. GETZ, of Baltimore.

The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c. &c., were made expressly for this play, at a cost of over $700.

The Machinery by Mr. HUBERT, of the Academy.

For further particulars, see the future advertisements. 11-12-6t

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
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LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

Third week, Third week, Third week, Third week, Third week, Third week, Third week, Third week,

Of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, UNCLE TAT'S CABIN, or YANKEE COURTSHIP, And JONES AND MARY, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS In Six Characters.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15, LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, Who will appear in the new 4 act Play of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

To conclude with the thirsty Farce of THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, Last time of FORTY THIEVES.

Friday Evening, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Monday Evening, November 21, will be produced, after four months' active preparation, Bouricault's beautiful drama of PAUVRETTE.

CHRIST RE-JECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, Together with the entire collection of the Institution. Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1864, at half-past three o'clock, FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE, BY THE PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB, Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, FLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Trio in E flat, Opus 1, No. 1.....Beethoven
Quartette, Opus 71, No. 3.....Haydn
Piano Solo (a), Berceuse.....Chopin
(b), Etude de Concert.....Heneell
Quartette, No. 3, in G minor.....Mozart

Subscription list for the season of twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club.

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents. 11-11-6t

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

Mr. F. B. ROSSTON.....Equestrian Director.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE AUDIENCES AND GREAT EXCITEMENT. IRREPRESSIBLE BOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

During the week the celebrated EATON STONE, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mrs. WARNER (Mistress of the Wardrobe), the DENZER BROTHERS, the great Bareback Rider, Mr. RACHELER, the renowned TOM RICE (the Master of the Classics), the inimitable Jester, S. BUCKLEY, Jr., will appear in a variety of pleasing Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Equestrian scenes, in which they have no rivals.

Admission.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Performances commence every evening at 7½ o'clock.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

This week's programme rich and attractive.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.

COAL AT HALF PRICE.

If our readers will call at

No. 98 S. FIFTH STREET,

Or CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,

He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Browne's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.

Call or send for Circular. 11-12-3m*10.12t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HARRIET FURDON ET. JOHN L. WILSON.

Year, No. 128, March Term, 1864.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street of that breadth in all sixty feet to a three inch alley 2 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. H. THORP, Auditor.

11-5-10t

WANTS.

WANTED, A SMALL FURNISHED Room, with conveniences of fire, within two or three squares of Fifth and Chesnut. Address A. P., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 11-15-3*

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $3000 to $5000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. B., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL

IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN

COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Prepared by

JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,

TWENTY SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11-10thstu1m

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low. 20 per cent. lower than regular PRICES OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S,
11-12-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.—This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schussele, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.

EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess a

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.

This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.

DISABLED SOLDIERS

and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.

We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2 50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 66 N. FOURTH Street,
11-12stuth1m Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864,
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $424,047 80
On Fire Risks..... 139,057 18 — $562,705 00

Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863..... 234,472 42

$797,177 30

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $440,264 73
On Fire Risks..... 130,556 75 — $570,821 48

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c..... 75,522 66

$642,344 14

Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $214,291 82
Fire Losses..... 9,685 82
Return Premiums..... 23,264 98
Reinsurances..... 42,619 28
Agency Charges..... 19,064 93
Advertising, Printing, &c..... 3,889 13
Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c..... 11,286 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c..... 14,280 00 — $361,081 38

$281,262 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE ST. ALBANS ROBBERS—A FINE POINT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

From the Times.

The telegraph, last afternoon, brought the intelligence from Montreal that the case for the prosecution against the St. Albans robbers has closed. "Lieutenant" Young afterwards handed in a statement to the effect that he is "a commissioned officer in the Confederate service." He further declares that the expedition was not projected in Canada; but the object was to retaliate for the acts committed by General Grant, by General Sheridan, and others, which acts were not in accordance with civilized warfare. Having thus solemnly declared, "Lieutenant" Young handed in his commission from Mr. Seddon, "Secretary of War of the Confederate States." But before proceeding with his defense, he asked to communicate with his Government at Richmond, in order to obtain important testimony, which could be had within the period of thirty days.

Here we have the germ of a very fine international crop of difficulties, provided only the Canadian Court gives Young his thirty days to communicate with his Government. It will be interesting, beyond measure, to learn how Young's ingenious proposal is regarded. Davis has dismissed all the British Consular agents that were resident within the "Confederate States" when the Rebellion broke out—beginning with Bunch of Charleston, as true a friend as the Rebels ever had, not excepting the inevitable Spence of Liverpool. Bunch and his colleagues were dismissed; not because they were, either personally or officially, unfriendly to Davis' arrangement, but because their Government refused to recognize Mr. Mason and his assistant agents as emissaries of the so-called Confederacy in England.

Sundry attempts on the part of the British Foreign Office to communicate with the belligerents at Richmond, since the dismissal of the Consuls, have proved abortive, on the high and independent ground, that until Mr. Mason has full access to Lord Russell, no British agent, Consular or other, can be received at Richmond. No doubt the English Quakers, on their peace mission, were turned back the other day from Grant's front, on the same ground, simply because they were English emissaries, seeking intercourse with Davis before a rule of reciprocity in diplomatic affairs had been established between the parties.

The case of Ogden, an Englishman by birth, and an actor by profession, which was before the District Court at Richmond in the end of July, must be well remembered by most of our readers. Ogden was drafted for the Rebel army, and the attempt to release him on the ground of his being an alien, was promptly met by the legal adviser of the War Department, by a denial of the right of British subjects to reside in the Confederate States while claiming exemption from military service.

We need not now quote the report of this remarkable case at length. But we gave a comprehensive review of it from the Richmond *Examiner*, in the *Times* of August 3. Mr. P. H. Aylett was the advocate for the Confederate War Department, and his argument, addressed to Judge Halyburton, who presided in the court, showed considerable learning and research. After stating that the release of British subjects, such as Ogden, from military duty, would deplete the Confederate army to the extent of 25,000 men, Mr. Aylett summed up his argument against the prisoner's release thus:—

"When the domiciled foreigner has remained, profiting by a war which has brought death and desolation and poverty to the native-born of the country, he should not be allowed to any cowardly flight to avoid any municipal law which provided for conscripting able-bodied, stalwart men like Ogden. They should not be permitted to remain here, fiddling while Rome is burning, claiming the privileges of a sect of high law, which protects them from those laws which have forced our sons and fathers to the field. * * * The policy of the Government favored the conscription of all able-bodied resident foreigners, allegiance to the country of their origin to the contrary notwithstanding."

The sequel to this story may be told in a word. The *habeas corpus* was refused; Ogden was taken to the Rebel camp; he deserted and attempted to reach our lines, but was captured by the Rebel guards and is now in a Rebel prison, liable to swing for his offense against Confederate military law.

Against this, which, by the declaration of the advocate of Davis' War Department, is only one of many thousand cases where British subjects have been impressed into the Rebel service, Lord Russell would, no doubt, protest if he could; but the agencies are cut off, and the British Government have found no means of redress.

Here, however, in a British colony, is the case of a band of robbers, organized on British territory, for purposes of common robbery in the bordering towns of the United States. The evidence against them is indisputable. There is not a shadow of a defense to offer on the point of the commission of the crime alleged. But the plea is, that the robbery was a legitimate act of belligerency, and that a commission should be sent to the Confederate States to prove the *status* of the prisoners and provide the means of their acquittal. We shall not comment further upon this demand by anticipation. It may be acceded to. Let us hope, for the sake of British honor, if for nothing else, it may not.

LATEST RESULTS.

From the Tribune.

We have no important changes to make in our record of the vote in New York State. The Supervisors meet to-day in the various counties, and we shall soon receive the figures of the official canvass. Enough now to know that Lincoln has about 3000 and Fenton about 9000 majority; that the entire Union State ticket is elected, and we gain six members of Congress.

Returns from Wisconsin are fragmentary. The First District is in doubt, Cary (Dem.) having a pretty heavy majority, more, we fear, than the soldiers can overcome. Otherwise the State is all right, so far as we can judge.

Illinois is threatening to give us 32,000 majority. We have surely gained five Congressmen, admitting Morrison (Democrat) to be re-elected in the XIIth District. The Legislature shows a Union majority of eighteen on joint ballot, which insures a loyal man for United States Senator in place of William A. Richardson. The redemption of "Egypt" is something to boast of. Colonel Kuykendal, our candidate for Congress, will have more than 1000 majority in counties that heretofore have given anywhere from 5000 to 10,000 Democratic majority. Allen Munsell, now beaten, had 5200 majority only two years ago. General Logan, who carried the District four years ago as a Democrat, by 16,000 majority, has been working there this year for the Union, and with glorious success.

Lincoln's majority in California is over 29,000. In San Francisco 21,000 votes were polled, of which Mr. Lincoln received 13,000. Returns from twenty-four counties give him 13,265 majority. Great rejoicing exists everywhere at his election. D. C. McRuer, William Pigby, and John Bidwell, all Unionists, are elected to Congress.

The new State of Nevada elects a Union Governor, and gives Lincoln 3000 majority. Thomas Fitch, Union, has been elected to Congress. The Legislature is largely Union, insuring two United States Senators of the right sort.

We have nothing new from Oregon. The Union majority is estimated from 1500 to 2000. We should not be surprised to find it 3000.

In Iowa it is all one way. When the full vote is in they expect to figure out 50,000 Union majority. All the Congressmen are Union.

In Kansas there are over 20,000 votes for Lincoln, and about 1300 scattering about here and there for McClellan. S. J. Crawford is elected Governor, and Sidney Clark is chosen to Congress.

The latest advices from West Virginia state that there are large Union majorities in every county except Wetzel. Of course the three Congressmen are Unionists.

The Democratic majority in Delaware is 569 on Congress—John A. Nicholson being chosen by that majority over Nathaniel B. Smithers, the present member.

Returns from Massachusetts are all in except thirteen small towns, and show thus:—Lincoln, 125,016; McClellan, 48,695; Union majority, 76,023. The outstanding towns will probably make this 78,000.

In Maine we have made a handsome increase on the September vote—say nearly 2000 in half the State—while the Democracy have barely held their own. The House vote will show probably 18,000 Union majority, which the soldiers will put up to 25,000.

In Pennsylvania the Union majority on the home vote bids fair to reach nearly 10,000. The soldiers will hardly fail to give us 15,000—so the Keystone is safe by about 25,000 for the Union. The Congressional delegation is not yet positively settled. We have sixteen certainly, and if justice is done, we think Dawson, Democrat, in the XXIst District, will find that he is not elected.

In Ohio we find a few counties reported in full, and most of them show large Union gains from October. The State will give nearly 30,000 on the home vote and 40,000 by her soldiers—making our first estimate of 70,000. We have 17 of the 19 Congressmen.

In Michigan there is some doubt about the Fifth District. The home vote gives Baldwin (Democrat) a few hundreds, but our friends are confident that the soldiers will make it all right and elect Trowbridge (Union).

New Hampshire gives the Union majority as over 2500, with several towns to come in. Congressmen are to be chosen next spring, when we ought to gain the First District.

Rhode Island and Connecticut have nothing new to report. They elect Congressmen next spring, when we hope to record the recovery of the Second District in Connecticut, so as to make a solid Union delegation from New England.

In Maryland the Union majority on the home vote is put at very nearly 6000, which the soldiers will bring up to 8000. The loss of the member of Congress in the First District is an unexpected misfortune.

Indiana continues to pile up Union gains, looking even beyond 30,000, or 9000 more majority than in October. Some account for this by the absence of "Democratic colonizers" from Illinois and Kentucky, who came over last month to win a Copperhead victory, just for the moral effect of it.

From Minnesota we get but few returns. The State is all right, in the Electoral College and in Congress.

New Jersey will hardly give 7000 for McClellan. We gain one Congressman, Newell, of the Second District, by 350 majority.

Vermont, with her 30,000 Union majority, and her historic fame of never, upon any occasion, voting for slavery or sham Democracy, proudly reasserts her claim to be "the star that never sets."

There is little of results to report from Kentucky. The voting was spasmodic and exceedingly irregular. Of course the State is conceded to the young and resigned Napoleon by a large majority.

Tennessee sends us some returns from Memphis, Nashville, and other places. As the McClellanites abandoned the field rather than even promise to sustain the Constitution, there need be no adding up of figures.

The contest in Missouri has been very interesting. General Price's political campaign was just what the people needed to wake them up to a Union victory. We shall gain three Congressmen, and lose one in St. Louis by a foolish division of our strength. We cannot yet arrive at the popular majority.

Our gains of Congressmen in the next House of Representatives are already about 30 members, and our vote will be very nearly three-quarters of the whole House.

It is worthy of note that had the entire South voted for McClellan, he would still have lacked 50 votes of a majority.

DRY GOODS.

M. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 609 MARKET Street.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, enables me to offer them either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of CHINTZES AND DELAINES, in Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also, a full line of the Pallandyne FLANNELS, Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels. TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, and a fine ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, at Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and No. 609 MARKET Street. 11 15-6t M. K. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.—E. H. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING, from auction, Ingrain carpet, wool filling, 62½ and 87½; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, $1 to $1 75; Rolled and Stair Carpets, 62½, $1 00; Rag Carpets, 75c. to $1; Hemp and Yarn Carpets, 25 to 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 37c. to $1 25; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 25c.; Canton Flannels, 25c.; Cottons, 25 to 37c.; Alpaca, 50c. to $1 50; Plaid Valencias, 50 to 62c.; Figured French Merinoes, $1 50; Waterproof Cloaking, $3 50; Black Beaver Cloth, $3 and $4; Blankets, $4 to $10; Comfortables, $6; Merino Shawls and Scarfs, $2; $2 50; White Flannels, 50c.; Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 50c. to $1 50; Coats' Spool Cotton, 15c.; Skirt Braid, 15c.; Pins, 6c.; Hooks and Eyes, 6c.; Cotton and Merino Hose 25 to 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 11-15-6t

BEST QUALITY
OF
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1 25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1-tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS.
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9 26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,	
BEAVER "	"
TRICOT "	"
HEAVY RIBBED "	"
FROSTED BEAVER "	"
CHINCHILLA "	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-tuths1m

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments
FOR LADIES'
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11 10-6t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.
A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $1 00 and $1 50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING. The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-15-tuths1m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

SUPERIOR
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS,
DIARIES FOR 1865,
CASH AND DEED BOOKS,
Cutlery, Gold Pens, and Pocket Books,
COPYING PRESSES AND PRESS STANDS,
POST OFFICE SCALES,
Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,
11-8-tuths6t No. 127 S. THIRD STREET.

SCHEERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11 8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many 11-3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,
(Opposite the Masonic Hall).
This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.
THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.
FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.
The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.
Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-20-6tuths1m

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
C. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. aug5-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sep10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
10 26-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cases of Shakespeare's Pickles and Sauces.
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 115 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 311 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m opposite State House.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX-PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50, 100, 500, and 1000, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
10 15-1m Philadelphia.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.
E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,
E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
C. G. VANHORN,
Attorneys
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 808 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.
Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.
Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.
COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent.
10 26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

COAL AT FIRST COST.
Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COAL OF BEST QUALITY.
SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10 00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL
BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY,
Office 121 S. THIRD Street,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.
Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $36; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 200 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other Valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the House, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.
The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.
For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the
Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOLZ, President.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. B. WOLFE, H. SCHMOLZ.
10-24 A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1625 and 1627 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON
For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton
For Stove and Heater Coal,
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (907),
below Girard Avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office, SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.
11-1-1m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for entire sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE.—THE FOLLOWING UNCLAIMED Articles, left in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Auction Rooms, No. 525 MARKET Street, on THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.
THOMAS A. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

No. 1.	Knapsack and contents.
" 2.	Bag and contents.
" 3.	do do
" 4.	Bundle containing a bed.
" 5.	do do bedding.
" 6.	Bag and contents.
" 7.	Knapsack and contents.
" 8.	Bag and contents.
" 9.	Box marked Th. T. C. Webb, Waynesburg, Green co., Pa.
" 10.	1 Box.
" 11.	1 Box marked Rent, Spackman, Tyrone, Pa.
" 12.	1 Red Chest, marked A. Heston.
" 13.	1 Box marked Bridgeport, Illinois.
" 14.	1 Trunk, no mark.
" 15.	1 Box, do
" 16.	1 Box, do
" 17.	1 Box, Emigrant check, New York to Harrisburg, No. 1045.
" 18.	1 Box and lot Blocks, no mark.
" 19.	1 Box, marked D. E. P.
" 20.	Knapsack, no mark.
" 21.	Small Box, do
" 22.	Large Box, marked Clarion co.
" 23.	Chest, no mark.
" 24.	Red Chest, no mark.
" 25.	Black Trunk, do
" 26.	do do
" 27.	Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1850.
" 28.	Small Box, marked Emma Kubber, Washington, D. C.
" 29.	Small Box, no mark.
" 30.	do do
" 31.	Yellow Trunk, do
" 32.	Box, do
" 33.	Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1227.
" 34.	Box, marked Lydia Guyre, Serva, Illinois.
" 35.	Black Trunk, no mark.
" 36.	Black Trunk, marked J. S. Bute, Branigsville, Lehigh county, Pa.
" 37.	Small Trunk, no mark.
" 38.	Small Trunk, marked J. J. McCullough, Centreville Cumberland county, Pa.
" 39.	Small Black Trunk, no mark.
" 40.	Large Yellow Trunk, do
" 41.	Small Hair Trunk, do
" 42.	Fine Leather Trunk, check 203, marked C. C. Talbot.
" 43.	1 Box, marked J. H. Myers, Spruce creek, Huntingdon, Pa.
" 44.	1 Green Chest, marked M. N.
" 45.	Small Black Trunk, no mark.
" 46.	Knapsack do
" 47.	Bag, marked George H. City.
" 48.	Black Valise, no mark.
" 49.	Bundle containing a Bed.
" 50.	Bag.
" 51.	Hominock and Bed.
" 52.	Churn, marked H. S. Boyer.
" 53.	1 Hammock.
" 54.	Sailor's Bag.
" 55.	22 Undershirts.
" 56.	13 Parasols.
" 57.	17 Canes.
" 58.	Box and Sundries.
" 59.	Oil Cloth Bag.
" 60.	do do
" 61.	do do
" 62.	do do
" 63.	do do
" 64.	do do
" 65.	do do
" 66.	do do
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" 68.	do do
" 69.	do do
" 70.	do do
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" 101.	do do
" 102.	do do
" 103.	do do
" 104.	do do
" 105.	do do
" 106.	do do
" 107.	do do
" 108.	do do
" 109.	do do check 5397.
" 110.	do do do 4337.
" 111.	do do do 3128.
" 112.	do do do 4978.
" 113.	do do marked J. S. Lafayette Ins.
" 114.	1 Satchel, marked Thomas J. Powell.
" 115.	Oil cloth Bag.
" 116.	Carpet Bag, J. B. Conhart,
" 117.	do do
" 118.	do do
" 119.	do do
" 120.	do do
" 121.	do do
" 122.	do do
" 124.	do do
" 124.	do do
" 125.	do do
" 126.	do do
" 127.	do do
" 128.	do do
" 129.	do do
" 130.	do do
" 131.	do do
" 132.	do do
" 133.	do do
" 134.	Leather Valise, marked T. Z.
" 135.	do do
" 136.	do do marked G. R. Walbridge, Wis., No. 3737.
" 137.	Leather Valise, marked J. E. Lasher, Columbus, Ohio.
" 138.	Carpet Bag.
" 139.	Ladies' Hat Box, check 3518.
" 140.	Black Trunk.
" 141.	do do, check 6440.
" 142.	Green do, do, check 6041.
" 143.	Canvas-covered Trunk, check 4372.
" 144.	Black Trunk do 6401.
" 145.	Wooden Trunk.
" 146.	Black Trunk, check 4363.
" 147.	Red Chest.
" 148.	Black Trunk.
" 149.	1 Box, marked Captain Gust. S. Brown, care E. Middleton, City Hall, Washington, D. C.
" 150.	Tub and Canteens.
" 151.	Canvas Bag.
" 152.	do do
" 153.	do do
" 154.	Knapsack.
" 155.	do
" 156.	do
" 157.	do
" 158.	do
" 159.	do
" 160.	do
" 161.	Bundle containing 10 Shawls.
" 162.	Basket, Hat, &c.
" 163.	Camp Chair.
" 164.	Quilt.
" 165.	Bundle Clothing, check 4370.
" 166.	Oil Cloth Bag.
" 167.	Black Valise.
" 168.	Lot Hoop-Skirts.
" 169.	27 Coats.
" 170.	26 Soldiers' Coats and Blouses.
" 171.	8 pairs Soldiers' Pants.
" 172.	4 Gum Blankets.
" 173.	8 Wool Blankets. [11-1-1stit

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.
Government Sale of
HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:
5000 Beef Hides (more or less).
2000 Sheep Pelts (more or less).
6000 pounds of Tallow.
Also, a lot of Neatsfoot Oil, Horns, Empty Barrels, &c.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.
S. C. GREENE,
11-14 Captain and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on 15th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ORDNANCE STORES,
condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

1	Steam Boiler and Pump,
1	Double Lathe,
6	Grindstones,
741	Grey Blankets,
1605	Blue Blankets,
1301	Red Blankets,
27	Pole Pads, Gentle Pattern,
53	Yellow, Cavalry Round,
2317	Nose Bags,
2403	Surcingles,
1671	Blankets,
785	McClellan Saddle Trees,
115	yards silk Serge,
40	pounds Woolen Yarns,
1052	pounds do Rags,
1	poun

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM.

GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM F. SMALL,

LATE COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AND OF THE 67TH P. M.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose might
And valor trusting States repose,
The cherish'd hope of years, that Right
May rise triumphant o'er its foes—
We turn to you, from thoughts that press
The aching heart and anxious brain,
And, with new faith and courage, bless
The deeds that wake a tribute strain.

Soldiers of Freedom! whose bright arms,
O'er seas and lands, by battle rivet—
Like driving clouds, in summer storms—
Reflect the wrathful fires of Heaven—
We hail the light that flashes forth
From flaming tube and shining steel,
And own, with pride, the knightly worth
That points their aim with patriot zeal.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose breasts
Ignoble thoughts can find no place,
And on whose power and prowess rests
The teeming future of our race,
We greet the cheering sign you gave—
Still gleaming through the battle's night,
A star of promise—that the brave
Know how to vote as well as fight.

Soldiers of Freedom! in whose hands,
As those of fate, the hopes and fears
Of throbbing hearts in other lands,
Now rise in joy or sink in tears;
We ask for them, with loyal trust,
That never shall your stainless swords
Be sheath'd until their native dust
Shall wrap Rebellion's slavish hordes.

Then, Freedom's Soldiers! your emprise,
In God's too-long-neglected name,
Above the rime of years shall rise
Resplendent on the rolls of fame:
Then shall your deeds, on flood and field,
Receive a grateful world's applause,
And Heaven shall sanctify the blood
You've shed in Freedom's holy cause!

PRICE'S INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Reliable Account of Rosecrans' Operations Against the Enemy—Cavalry Operations of Major-General Pleasonton—Infantry Co-operation of Major-General A. J. Smith—Number of Price's Army, and his Losses—Union Losses and Result of the Campaign.

St. Louis, November 10.—Since the month of May last it was well understood that Price would invade Missouri, but it was believed that the militia, assisted by whatever troops could be spared from Arkansas, would be sufficient to either repel him or prevent him from inflicting any considerable amount of damage on the State, for almost all the troops then under Major-General Rosecrans were ordered away to assist Sherman in Georgia.

This, as a matter of course, left General Rosecrans pretty much at the mercy of circumstances, and he was obliged to do the best he could, and reap honor or dishonor with very dull tools. He had five important posts and depots to protect, viz.:—St. Louis, Pilot Knob, Rolla, Springfield, and Jefferson City. Price had at least 20,000 (some estimates place his force at 25,000) effective men, with three hundred wagons of ammunition and eight pieces of artillery.

He crossed the Arkansas in perfect safety, under a diversion made in his favor by Shelby, behind Steele, and concentrated at Batesville. From that point there were three routes of invasion; through West Plains to Rolla; by Pocahontas to Pilot Knob; or up White river to Springfield. He chose that by Pocahontas, perhaps because it led more directly to St. Louis, as it has already been demonstrated by the battle in the Arcadia valley that Price was there with his main force, if not his entire army, and intended dashing upon this city.

The official report of Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing will better show this, however, and it need not be argued here. He could strike either St. Louis or Rolla, once at Pilot Knob; and the additional advantage may have decided him to invade by the Pocahontas route. Every preparation that could be was made, but it was evident to the General commanding that assistance must be had from without, and he requested that the division under Major-General A. J. Smith, just arrived at Cairo, on its way to Georgia, be sent to Missouri.

This was complied with, and the 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, was sent up to Jefferson Barracks just about the time Price was entering the State. General Washburn at Memphis, and Steele, at Little Rock, had earlier information of Price's movements than General Rosecrans, so the former ordered Mower's Division, including 2500 cavalry under Colonel Winslow, from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, to succor Steele and follow Price.

As soon as Price appeared in Southwest Missouri, it was not certain what route he would take, or whether he would divide his force, but it was at once determined by General Rosecrans to occupy the whole length of the Iron Mountain railroad, and to prevent getting around and striking St. Louis. The stores at Pilot Knob were saved and sent hither by General Ewing, and that officer instructed to hold the enemy long enough to determine if his whole force was there. As soon as that was definitely ascertained, McNeil at Rolla, and Sanborn at Springfield, were ordered to gather in all the property, and the latter to take all his cavalry to Rolla, and to make such necessary levies as the situation demanded. In the meantime Brown was ordered to concentrate with Fisk at Jefferson City, and place it in a state of defence, for the enemy's main force was ascertained to be moving on it as rapidly as possible.

As soon as Sanborn reached Rolla, he and McNeill were ordered to Jefferson City, as was Fisk, so that when Price reached the Osage bridge, he found before him the combined forces of those officers, and adequate defences to hold the city against any attack he could make. He forced the passage of the Osage, and demonstrated on the capital, but finding it more defensible than he anticipated, he turned his forces westward, and hastened to Boonville.

General Fisk was the ranking officer at Jefferson City, and might have made a better thing of his opportunity, if he had had sufficient military skill and experience to sally forth and attack Price as he retreated. Fortunately, at this time Pleasonton arrived and assumed command. He sent Sanborn out on the pursuit at once, and waited for Winslow's Cavalry to pursue in person. Price reached Boonville with Sanborn on his rear. He crossed the Lemoine, burned the bridge, and then went to Glasgow, where he gobbled up Colonel Harding and part of his regiment, the 43d, twelve months' men.

And now commenced the brilliant cavalry operations of Major-General Pleasonton. The cavalry, about 8000 strong, with eight Rodman guns, were concentrated at Sedalia, and on the morning of the 17th of September he placed himself at their head, and commenced the pursuit. The movement would have taken place sooner, but the troops had to be marched overland, owing to the low stage of water in the Missouri. They reached the line of the Blackwater, having marched by way of Jefferson city and Tipton, and felt for the enemy in the direction of Marshal, Waverly, and Lexington.

After a severe day's march, A. J. Smith also reached the line of the Blackwater, and was within supporting distance of Pleasonton on the 20th; but the latter, finding the enemy gone, by a rapid march reached Wellington on the 21st, and Smith reached Lexington the same morning.

The action of the pursuit became more eventful at this time, for the enemy had reached the Blue river, and seemed determined to contest its passage. He had three guns in position, and received Pleasonton's advance with a determined fire.

Two brigades, Sanborn's and McNeill's, were thrown forward, and a charge made on the enemy's line. He yielded after a loss of three guns and a number of prisoners. He was driven through Independence, where he left his wounded, and several dead unburied. Brown's and Winslow's brigades coming up, were ordered to take the advance. Winslow engaged the enemy all night, fighting him over six miles of road. Brown was ordered to attack in the morning. This he failed to do and was relieved, and his command transferred to Colonel Phillips. He opened the attack, and a fight of five hours at Barry's Ford took place, resulting in the enemy being forced to retreat on the Harrisonville road. The divisions of Marmaduke and Fagan were engaged. Shelby was engaging Blunt.

While this was going on, the infantry under Major-General A. J. Smith had marched to Chapel Hill in order to strike the enemy's line of retreat, as it was believed to be southward by way of Hickman's Mills. It was expected that he would move so rapidly that Smith would have to go still further down, but early in the afternoon Smith received despatches requiring him to assist Pleasonton at Independence, as it was believed by all that Price would give battle there about. Smith started and arrived at Independence at five o'clock P. M., 22d, too late, of course, to get his hand in, for Price did not give battle, and Pleasonton had already driven him south on the Fort Scott road.

Shelby was driving Blunt towards Kansas City, but the line he moved on lay across that of Pleasonton, and brought the latter on his right flank, compelling him to turn southward, on the Fort Scott road, vigorously pursued. That night headquarters were at New Santa Fe. A messenger arrived from McNeill to say that the enemy's entire force was moving south but he was unable to do anything but skirmish. Smith moved back to Hickman's Mills, and reached it at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 24th.

At day break, Curtis started Blunt in the advance, on the Fort Scott road, and marched fifty-one miles, when finding the enemy only ten or twelve miles ahead, he let Pleasonton take the advance. The next morning (25th), Pleasonton slipped upon the enemy's camp and found it steeped in slumber. He opened at once with all his artillery, and threw six missiles into his midst. A perfect panic ensued. The alarmed soldiers sprang from their sleep, deserted by over-marching and fatigue, and rushed for their arms; but the shower of shot and shell grew thicker and more frequent, for Pleasonton had taken pains to ascertain the position of the camp, and knew exactly where to rake it.

The enemy fled without even a show of resistance, leaving one gun, twenty wagons full of plunder, and burned thirty others, besides leaving four hundred head of sheep and cattle. The road south was strewed for some distance with equipage, and everything betokened the precipitancy of the retreat. Pleasonton followed closely, and compelled them to stand at Mine creek, or else run the risk of capture. Marmaduke's and Fagan's Divisions, supported by eight guns, were thrown into position, and for the first time a battle, in the strict sense, seemed imminent. Pleasonton had pursued with such rapidity that he distanced his artillery.

For a moment it seemed that he had overreached himself, but his men were in fine spirits and eager to fight. Time could not be wasted, for every moment was precious to the enemy, and that decided him to attack, come weal, come woe. The charge was sounded. The enemy's lines looked as though six times as deep and long as Pleasonton's, but his men were impetuous, and went into the charge solid and compact.

The enemy's lines broke at once, and did not attempt to re-form. Marmaduke headed his column and tried to rally it, but was captured in the ancuput. Cabell was captured while trying to save the train. He had advised Price to burn it at Independence, and foretold evil consequences from attempting to save it, but became himself the victim of his own fears. A thousand prisoners and fifteen hundred stand of arms, together with the eight guns, completed the victory of the 25th.

It now became perfectly apparent that the infantry never could reach Price, therefore Rosecrans ordered Smith to Warrensburg to obtain supplies and ammunition awaiting him there. The property was gathered up on the way, and the point reached in due time.

Pleasonton rested some on the night of the 25th, and resumed the pursuit until he brought the enemy to a final stand on the Marias Des Cygnes, where, after a sharp encounter, the enemy was compelled to blow up his artillery ammunition, and burn two hundred wagons, and obliged to retreat below Fort Scott, where Pleasonton gave over the pursuit.

The losses on either side are not officially known yet, but intelligent officers who took part in the entire campaign estimate them as follows: Price's total loss, 3,750 in killed and wounded. In prisoners 2000. This is reliable, for that number are reported officially. His killed and wounded include 1500 at Pilot Knob, 100 at Jefferson City, 250 at Booneville, and 1000 in the other battles and engagements down to the last on the Marias des Cygnes.

The Union loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 800. About 800 prisoners were taken, but the enemy not being able to hold them, placed them under parole.

Curtis took up the pursuit after Pleasonton desisted, but the result of his operations must be left until it is more definitely understood, and more facts regarding it are produced.—*Missouri Republican.*

GENERAL BLUNT'S REPORT OF HIS LATE VICTORY.

NEOSHO, October 30, IN THE FIELD.—To General J. H. Lane:—On the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., after marching all day and night previously, I came up with Price at Newtonia, with Ford's and Jennison's Brigades of my Division. Price had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking that we had quit the pursuit.

Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, another in front on the prairie, developing almost ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly, and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark, and was the warmest contested field we have had in the campaign. With the two brigades I held the field until near sundown, when Sanborn came up just in time to form on my left and repulse a flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion.

They retreated hastily and moved all night on the Cassville road. My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed.

A Rebel surgeon, who came in with a flag of truce, reports the enemy's loss at over two hundred. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours, who has been with them for several days past, and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that Price has 16,000 men armed, and 10,000 unarmed; that he has still about 400 wagons, mostly loaded with goods plundered, and that he has burned large amounts of his transportation. He says Price will not fight unless compelled to, to save his train and unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible, to make his headquarters this winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken.

Price told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

General Curtis ordered the troops to march yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but before the hour arrived, an order came from General Rosecrans for all the forces of Pleasonton to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit the stock and rest the men, and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieutenant-General Grant, which will, I hope, enable us to yet do the enemy more damage.

Of the Shawnee county militia 100 have come in paroled. They have suffered much for food and from hard travel. All say they were well treated as prisoners. They speak well of General Shelby. I will keep you advised as proper.

Truly yours, JAMES G. BLUNT.

What Gens. Cabell and Marmaduke Say.

The St. Louis *Republican*, speaking of the arrival of the Rebel Generals Cabell and Marmaduke, says:—Marmaduke is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would affect the result of the war. On the march down towards Arkansas, he and Cabell were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train, which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri river. There were other impediments in the form of droves of cattle, horses, and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced, his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with Price and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance, so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was thanked by the Union cavalry, and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter-charge he was captured, together with General Cabell, and their men put to rout. He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers, at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode, on one occasion, within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

The Union Victory in Dakota.

The Unionists in Dakota are in ecstacies over their recent victory, which they seem to regard as a little more sweeping than anything that has yet occurred, unless it be Sheridan's victory in the Valley, or Grant's capture of Vicksburg. Some idea may be formed of their feelings from the following, which constitutes the display headings of an article in the Yankton *Dakotian* announcing the result:—

Another glorious victory! Maine and Vermont nowhere! Dakota ahead! The National Union Party triumphant! Walter A. Burleigh elected Delegate to Congress! He carries every organized county in the Territory! Union county gives 28 majority! Clay county gives 36 majority! Yankton county gives 77 majority! Bully for Yankton! Bon Homme gives 19 majority! Todd county gives 4 majority! Charles Mix county gives 16 majority! Five counties give Doctor Burleigh 180 majority! Not a single opposition vote polled in Brule Precinct, Union county! Only two opposition votes polled in Bon Homme county! Yankton county gives the opposition but 16 votes. The National Union Party is out of the woods. Now let's crow! [Here follows the cat of the inevitable rooster.]

In the language of Petroleum V. Nasby—"Henceforth the Custom Houses, Post Offices, and sich, are ours." With old Abe re-elected and Doctor Burleigh in Congress, Washington gets just 15 feet and 4 inches of raw material that "*Can't be beat.*" If anybody thinks they can, let them run against them.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucherrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all those diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of fifteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-1m[illegible]-6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, November 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

1000 (one thousand) sides Bridle Leather, oak tanned, best quality, about twelve pounds to the side.

300 (three hundred) Rockaway Harness, tanned in oil.

100 (one hundred) Dearborns, for change to one oxen or saddles.

1000 (one thousand) Whips, black snake, all leather.

All of the above deemed to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the number, or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount required, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, other than the bidder, must be endorsed.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. SMITH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

11-14-5t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 30 SOUTH street,
BALTIMORE, MD., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the Union Stock Yards at Baltimore, in equal parts of fifteen hundred each every (10) ten days; to be received within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1200) twelve hundred pounds gross weight, all to be of sufficient quality to yield (700) seven hundred pounds weight. Bulls, bulls, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Homless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will retain the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be known by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

11-16-7t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, inst., the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as may be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. (P. L. 284.)

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money thereof; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the application of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates hereof have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, if any part of the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans of the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the payment of said loan, and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be so applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans of the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed values; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary, the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor," and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-6w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for cavalry service will be purchased at Gleason's Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $185 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-14-15t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 148 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL B. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel B. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL B. HILT.

November 10, 1864. 11-11-18t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, in this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity 10-17-3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 311 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6tf

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.....$450,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurances effected in this Company against
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of
FIVE DOLLARS,
granting insurance to the amount of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a Policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury, incapacitating the assured from all ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $50 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for $200 with $4 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $200 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
ROBERT DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.

P. Barlow, of State, President Enterprise Insurance Company.
John Welsman, Esq.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Samuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
R. E. Cholmeley, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John B. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gribbons & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James Weat, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
No. 404 WALNUT Street.

11-12-wsthstu3

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Saute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·00 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS TO RECEIVE subscriptions to seven tracts of valuable Oil Territory, in fee simple, situated fronting on the Allegheny river, and its tributaries, are now open. These tracts are unusually well located, three of them *adjoining* the properties of the "Allegani" and "Tionesta" Oil Companies; the other four being in close continuity to them and to the wells and properties of the "Farrar," "Bull Creek," and "President" Oil Companies.

It is proposed to receive only 100 subscriptions at $1000 each, the *subscribers* themselves, when the list is made up, to organize the Company, elect their own officers, &c. This enterprise presents unusual inducements to subscribers.

For Maps or Circulars, or to secure one or more of the balance of shares, address or apply to

DUNCAN M. MICHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts., Phila.

Subscriptions by mail or otherwise also received by

E. HORNA, Esq., Trustee,
No. 327 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

11-12-2t

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 35 PINE STREET, Room 6,
10-20-1m New York.

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

CAPITAL $100,000,
With power to increase to $600,000.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware (immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $7454·22 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK B. BURRELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
11-10-6t PRESIDENT.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8m6-3os

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 152 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-3-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 16 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
jal2-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

A limited number of Shares will be sold by order of the Company at $1 00 per share.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explor